

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HOW TO SELECT SEED CORN

Selecting seed from the field just previous to cutting the crop, or when the corn is ripe enough to cut, is by far the most satisfactory method of selection. Not only does this early gathering insure plenty of time for the ears to dry out thoroughly before freezing weather but it permits the selection of ears from the most vigorous and healthy plants and from the stalks that most nearly meet the grower's ideal in regard to height, location of the ear, the angle of the ear, etc. Like produces like and continued selection for these characteristics will tend to produce a strain of corn in which all the plants approach the ideal sought for.

In general we may say that the varieties of corn grown in Kentucky would be improved if we could secure more stocky and shorter plants, with the ears carried uniformly lower down on the stalk. Such a type of corn would be easier to harvest and be less likely to be blown down by strong winds. In addition it is desirable that the tips of the ears hang downward, as such ears shed rain better and are less likely to be damaged. Another desirable characteristic is uniformity in maturity. Only by field selection can we hope to influence the type of plant.

Experiments have not shown that any particular type of ear is better than another, as far as yield is concerned. Thus the grower may suit his own fancy in selecting a type of ear. Uniformity of type is desirable, however, as an indication of careful selection and breeding. It is natural to select large ears for seed and there is some evidence that the selection of large ears may have some influence upon yield.

Soundness and freedom from diseases are the most important qualities to be sought for. A convenient arrangement for gathering seed ears is a grain sack suspended over the shoulder as is done in broadcasting grain by hand. It is an added convenience to have the mouth of the sack held open with a hoop. If most of the husks carried in the sack.

Selection at Husking Time
Field selection is so much more desirable than any other method that it should be employed if possible. The next best time to select is when the first corn is husked. While good, sound ears can be selected at this time, one has no knowledge of the type of plant on which they were produced. The best ears can be gathered while husking and thrown aside, or the selection can be made while loading and unloading the corn. The first method offers the best chance of getting the best ears, however.

Select Enough Seed for Two Years
When the crop is a good one, it is an excellent idea to select enough seed for two years, as, in some seasons because of drought or some other cause, it is difficult to find good seed ears. Gather a liberal supply, as one always finds ears that must be discarded when the corn is shelled and frequently fields must be planted twice.

STORING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Every year people have trouble to keep fruits and vegetables through the winter. Much of this trouble can be eliminated and large amounts of foodstuff saved annually if a few simple rules are followed. The College

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.49@1.50, No. 3 white \$1.48@1.49, No. 2 yellow \$1.49@1.50, No. 2 mixed \$1.47@1.48, No. 3 mixed \$1.46@1.47, white ear \$1.45@1.47.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$25@33.75, clover mixed \$25@31, clover \$24@31.

Oats—No. 2 white 65½¢@66¢, No. 3 white 64½¢@65¢, No. 2 mixed 64¢@64½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.04@2.05, No. 3 red \$2.02@2.03.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 60½¢, firsts 55½¢, seconds 54½¢, fancy dairy 47¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 54¢, firsts 52¢, ordinary firsts 50¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and over 35¢; fowls, 4½ lbs and over 35¢; under 3½ lbs 25¢; roosters 21¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$11.50@14, fair to good \$8@11.50, common to fair \$5.50@8, heifers, good to choice \$10@12.50, fair to good \$7@10, common to fair \$5@7, canners \$3.50@4.25, stock heifers \$5.50@7.

Calves—Good to choice \$10.50@17, fair to good \$11@15.50, common and large \$6@10.

Sheep—Good to choice \$6@6.50, fair to good \$4½@5, common \$1½@3, lambs, good to choice \$13.50@14, fair to good \$10.50@14.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50@16.25, butchers \$16.50, medium \$16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@12.50, light shippers \$16@18.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.50.

of Agriculture has found that where good specimens of fruit and vegetables are stored in boxes or crates in rooms such as cellars or caves good ventilation must be provided. This can be accomplished in several ways. First, make sure that all the containers as boxes, barrels and crates have openings so as to permit a good circulation of air. Bore holes in sides and bottoms or cut slats in the sides. Second, be sure that some means is provided whereby there will be a good circulation of air in the storage room. Openings are usually found in the top of all cellars or caves, but unless some means is provided to admit the cold air to the floor there will not be much ventilation even when there is an opening at the top. Often six inches cut off the bottom of the door will provide a good circulation of air. This opening can be covered with wire netting to exclude rats and cats. This circulation can also be provided by laying a 10-inch tile from the outside to the center of the floor. Remember to have the outside opening at least two feet lower than the opening in the floor.

With these simple suggestions followed in providing a means of ventilation any one should be able to keep fruit and vegetables. As a rule the nights are cool in the fall and by opening all ventilators at night and closing them in the day it is possible to keep the storage room very near the night temperature.

FLAVOR OF BIG IMPORTANCE

If in Making Butter Desirable Quality Is Spoiled Price on Market Must Be Reduced.

Butter is valued over hard and tallow mainly for the reason that it has a more desirable flavor. If, in the making and handling of butter, this desirable quality is spoiled, the price of the product on the general market must be reduced accordingly. The consumer eats butter mainly as a relish, and if it has a bad flavor it ceases to be a desirable relish.

VALUABLE HELP TO BREEDER

Dairy Improvement Association Endeavors to Improve Herds by Hiring General Overseer.

The dairy improvement association is a valuable aid to the breeder and endeavors to improve the herds by hiring a man to spend his entire time visiting the farms of an organized group of farmers in order to weigh their milk, test it for butterfat and calculate the records of production and cost.

Regularity in feeding dairy stock is important.

Keep the cans of cream in a cooling tank until time of delivery.

Skim the milk as soon after making as possible and cool the cream at once.

A cow must have a certain amount of food nutrients to keep up the flow of milk.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920

(Continued from page two)

one, the universal desire for peace and the removal of autocratic wartime restrictions would win support to an otherwise objectionable and entangling alliance. Why is it that we are not, today, legally at peace and thus more than sixty wartime enactments, giving the President more power over an intelligent people than that possessed by king or emperor, set aside by limitation? Two groups of persons can give answers quite antagonistic but each literally true. One can reply, "Because the Senate did not consent to the ready-made draft of a league sent to them by the President." The other group, with equal truthfulness, can give answer, "Because one man, the President, insists that he is God's anointed, possessed of more wisdom than the entire body of Senators, and will not take any account of the Constitutional advice and consent of the Senate?" Take your choice between these reasons.

Originally candidate Cox favored reservations before we should enter into the hard and fast compact. Immediately after his nomination he went to Washington to see Wilson. Quickly as the wires could carry the news, the announcement went abroad, "We two are one in this matter." The following fable, in verse, must have been prophetically written with reference to that occasion—

There was a young lady from Niger
Who smilingly rode on a tiger.
They came back from the ride, with
The lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the
Tiger.

It need not be explained that Cox was the lady in the case. Some points in the league discussion are reserved for future scrutiny.

(To be Continued)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(35, 1225, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 19

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE (TEMPERANCE LESSON).

LESSON TEXT—Prov. 23:29-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.—Prov. 23:21.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Dan. 1.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Keeping Our Bodies Strong.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Strong Drink Does to the Drinker.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Deadly Foes in Disguise.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Alcohol—False Claims and True Charges.

I. A Father's Wise Counsel (vv. 19-21).

1. What it is (v. 20). "Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh." This means "persons who meet together for the express purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors and eating purely for the gratification of their appetites. Wine bibbing and gluttony usually go together."

2. Reason given (v. 21). "The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." Intemperance in drinking and eating leads to ruin. Poverty inevitably follows in their wake.

II. Woes of Those Who Indulge in Wine (vv. 29, 30).

The miseries attached to the drunkard's life:

1. The awful pain which causes one to cry out "Oh! Many, indeed, are the pains which men suffer because of strong drink.

2. Sorrow—the remorse which causes one to cry out "Alas! Many are the expressions of bitter regret which daily come from the lips of the drunkard. Sometimes it is the sorrow of poverty of himself and family—clothed in rags and half starved; sometimes it is the sorrow of following a broken-hearted wife to the grave and seeing his children scattered among strangers.

3. Contentions—strife and quarreling. Much of the fighting among men is directly caused by their passions being inflamed by strong drink. The drunk man is always ready to take offense, as well as to give it.

4. Babbings and complaints. The winebibber complains of everything; ill luck, broken fortune, ruined health, loss of friends, of fate and of God.

5. Wounds without a cause. These are wounds which might have been avoided—from fightings in which a sober man would not have engaged, and from accidents which are purely the result of intoxication.

6. Redness of eyes. This has reference to the bloodshot eye of the tippler which renders dim his vision.

All these woes come upon those who tarry long at wine (v. 30). Those who frequent the places of drinking soon are tarrying long at wine.

III. The Attitude Enjoined (v. 31).

Look not at it. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. The only safe attitude toward strong drink is total abstinence, and the only sure way of total abstinence is not to even look at it.

IV. The Drunkard's Bitter End (vv. 32-35).

1. The acute miseries resulting (v. 32). "It biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Strong drink, like the poison of the serpent, permeates the whole system and ends in the most fatal consequences—the bitterest sufferings and death.

2. The perversion of the moral sense (v. 33). (1) This excitement causes the eyes to behold strange things. This denotes the fantastic images produced on the brain of the drunkard. Since unbridled lust always goes with wine drinking, no doubt it is true as the Authorized Version has it, "Thine eyes shall behold strange women." Drunken men do desire and rave after unchaste women. (2) "Thine heart shall utter perverse things. His moral sense being perverted, his utterances partake of the same. He tells lies—his words cannot be relied upon. Anyone who has had dealings with a drunkard knows that his statements cannot be relied upon.

3. He is insensible to danger (v. 34). The drunkard is unsteady; his brain reels to and fro. He is foolhardy, even as one who would lie in the top of a ship's mast where there is the greatest danger of falling off.

4. He is insensible to pain (v. 35). The drunkard is utterly ignorant of what happens to him while under the influence of strong drink. Many bruises and wounds the drunkard has which he cannot account for.

5. His subject bondage (v. 35). After all his suffering, sorrow, and disappointments, he goes on as a bond slave to follow the ways of sin.

6. Hell at last, for no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven (1 Cor. 6:10).

Melancholy.

Melancholy sees the worst of things—things as they might be, and not as they are. It looks upon a beautiful face, and sees but a grinning skull—Bovey.

Thinking and Speaking.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think. Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more.—Delany.

Surface Christianity.

Good breeding is surface Christianity.—O. W. Holmes.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Attempt of Communists to Run Metal Industries of Italy Likely to Fail.

TECHNICAL MEN HOLD OUT

Lithuanians Open Hostilities Against the Poles—British Won't Release Irish Hunger Strikers—Destructive Earthquake in Italy—Developments in Politics.

By EDWARD J. PICKARD.

Soviet rule in the industrial region of northern Italy came rather suddenly, but it was not unexpected by those who were watching developments there. The experiment of the workers is of great interest, but the indications are that it will be a failure.

Employers in the big metallurgical works of that part of the country undertook to head off a threatened general strike for increased wages by putting a lockout into effect. The immediate result was the seizure of the plants by the workers, who put them under the management of the soviets, and are trying to operate them on communist principles. The owners did not resist, but the technical and administrative staffs unanimously refused to join in with the others, and consequently the latter are having a hard time in making good. They have no one capable of directing their efforts, and thousands of them are drifting away and refusing to work at all. In the plants that are running the waste is said to be appalling.

So far the communists have generally refrained from violence—indeed, there has been no occasion for it. Therefore the government has declined to interfere, trusting that the employers and men will finally adjust their differences. The government of Italy is in a more precarious position than any other of the great powers and cannot afford to antagonize the laborites and communists. If the soviet movement spreads to other industries and interferes with the public services and the provisioning of the people, Premier Giolitti may be forced to intervene. In order to meet that eventuality, it is said, the employees of the communized automobile factories at Turin are building armored cars and tanks, and the airplane makers at Brescia are mounting on planes a number of machine guns that were secretly removed from the arsenal at Venice. The situation may be cleared up

by two conferences that opened near the close of the week.

Italian manufacturers declare that the wage increase demanded by the 500,000 metal workers employed by them would add at least 1,000,000,000 lire to their pay roll, and that this burden could not be sustained. They point out that Italy pays 18 times the pre-war price for coal, while England pays only three times, America only 3.5, France six, and even Germany only 11. As a result foreign production is replacing Italian.

Polish troops, in their operations against the Russians, have run afoul of the Lithuanians, and hostilities have broken out between the two countries. The bone of contention is the province of Suwalki, which is inhabited mainly by Lithuanians and was given to Lithuania by Russia when the Poles were driven out recently. Attacking suddenly, the Lithuanians defeated the Poles in the region of Selny and then by forced marches advanced beyond the city of Suwalki, with the evident intention of assaulting the Augustow fortress, to which heavy Polish reinforcements were rushed. Poland protested to the League of Nations against the action of Lithuania, but that country refused to accept the blame, stating that it does not recognize the lines of demarcation fixed by Karl Curzon and Marshal Foch, but is ready to cease hostilities and negotiate a new line.

Of course, the Russian reds took advantage of this complication and renewed their attacks on the Poles, but with small success or utter failure. General Budzky, it was reported, was gathering large forces in the Pripiet marshes with which he intended to move against either Lemberg or Lublin.

Predictions that the Germans would be unwilling or unable to disarm and properly intern the many thousands of Russians who were forced across the East Prussian border have been fulfilled. Several times lately large bodies of these reds have recrossed the frontier and attacked Polish positions. They were captured or repulsed, but Poland naturally is peeved. She has sent notes to the allied powers, demanding that Germany be compelled to follow the rules of warfare and keep these bolshevik forces in restraint. The Poles allege that the entire Third bolshevik cavalry corps in East Prussia has been neither disarmed nor interned and their horses have not been taken away from them. They say these troops are in a position to charge across the frontier whenever they wish. The Germans reply that they have insufficient reinforcements to guard so many reds.

The Independent Socialists of Germany have turned against the Lenin regime in Russia, and in conference at

Berlin they declared against union with Moscow. Prof. Karl Baedeker, one of their wisest leaders, who has been in Russia for several months, told them the Russian soviet chiefs have failed to show that they can establish socialism in their country and have proved themselves wholly incapable of effecting an economic restoration of Russia. He pictured the food, transportation and industrial conditions there as deplorable. The Germans were highly displeased with the anti-socialistic policies adopted by Lenin and Trotsky.

Reports from southern Russia during the week were contradictory. One day there would be a story of the defeat of Baron Wrangel's forces, and the next day dispatches telling of victories over the reds. At this time the latest report is that Wrangel's troops had surrounded the bolsheviks at Kachovka and that a fierce battle was in progress with the bridge over the Dnieper river as the immediate prize. The town is of great strategic value. The Russians are using most of their reserves in combating Wrangel. The Polish general staff has declined to undertake a joint offensive against the reds in combination with Wrangel, pointing out that peace negotiations at Riga are imminent and that the allied attitude prevents the renewing of the campaign unless the soviet government refuses equitable terms.

In matters political the presidential candidates and the campaign fund investigation had to share interest last week with some important primaries. The results of these were not satisfactory to the upholders of President Wilson's draft of the league covenant, for their opponents scored in three states, widely separated. In New Hampshire United States Senator Moses, who is one of the "irreconcilables," was renominated by the Republicans, having a majority of 12,000 over H. L. Spaulding in a total vote of 45,000. Spaulding advocated a league with the Lodge reservations; what may have counted more, he was opposed to woman suffrage.

Georgia's Democratic primaries resulted in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson, former Populist, for United States senator. His opponents were Senator Hoke Smith and Gov. Hugh Dorsey, the latter making the race as an administration candidate and accepting the league as submitted by President Wilson. Watson has been an open foe of the administration and opposes the league in any form.

A third test was in Wisconsin, where the Republicans renominated Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, a Lodge reservationist.

Senator Brandegee was renominated by the Republicans of Connecticut, and Senator Marcus Smith by the Democrats of Arizona.

Public Sale of Land 257 ACRES Thursday, September 23, 1920

At 10:00 o'clock a. m., on the premises now occupied by Anderson Lakes and known as the old Todd Farm

On the above date we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION the farm of Mr. John Lakes, located on the Richmond and Speedwell pike, 2 miles north of Speedwell.

One hundred and thirty-five acres in grass and twenty-five acres rich bottom land. Good supply of water in every field, making this one of the best stock farms in Madison County.

Improvements: Consist of one splendid 8-room dwelling; one new stock and tobacco barn, size 40x72; one old stock barn and necessary outbuildings.

At the same time we will offer for sale the following personal property:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Cow, 7 years old | 1 Pair Mules, 6 years old |
| 4 Short Horn Cows with Young Calves | 1 Mule, 8 years old |
| 20 Yearling Steers | 1 Pair Mules, 2 years old |
| 3 Yearling Heifers | 1 Mule, 1 year old |
| 12 Nice Ewes | 1 Pair Mules, 5 years old, 15 1-2 Hands High |
| 1 Short Horn Bull, 1 year old | 19 Head of Hogs |

Farming Implements: Consisting of disk harrow, mowing machine, rake, 2-horse wagon, buggy and harness, cream separator, and corn drill.

Crops: One-half of 60 acres of corn, 10 acres of corn, two-thirds of 40 acres of corn, and one-half of 8 acres of tobacco; also household and kitchen furniture.

Any one desiring to look over this farm will please call on Anderson Lakes, Speedwell, Ky., John Lakes or Scruggs, Welch & Gay, Berea, Ky.

TERMS MADE KNOWN ON DAY OF SALE

Scruggs, Welch & Gay

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Col. Jesse Cobb, Auctioneer

Berea, Kentucky.